WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Mac. Pendka Leaters. Bowery Theatre-Woman's Will. Olympic Theatre-Verlety Entertainment. Mac Tony l'astor's Opern House-Bay or Blay. Union Square Thentre-Vokes Family, Wallack's Thentre-The Long Stike, Wood's Museum - Notes Dame. Mathee.

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A Shameful Report.

The majority report of the Senate com mittee which investigated the affairs of the New York Custom House has at last been published from the Government printing office. It is a wonderful produc tion, whitewashing everybody concerned from the President down to the tidewaiters, who are justified in taking bribes but in order to arrive at this result th committee are compelled to distort the evidence and force conclusions in a most extraordinary manner. The cool effrontery with which this is done would be amusing if the subject was one of less gravity and importance. The document is evidently intended for effect outside of New York. for its authors must be aware that no per son of ordinary intelligence in this city will for an instant be deceived by its apol ogies for the outrageous and long-cor timued abuses which have aroused the ir dignation of our whole business commu

The majority of the committee are un able to see anything wrong in regard to the general order business, except that it exposure was a monstrous abuse. The hard things that have been said about i by the merchants and newspapers they strongly reprehend; and they go on to argue that the arrangement by which young Col. LEET has been enabled to levy upon the business men of this city is an excellent provision for the benefit of our merchants; that giving LEET the contro of this monopoly was a disinterested and judicious act on the part of Gen. GRANT that no one connected with the Military Ring could possibly have any interest in the enormous profits which fell into the pockets of this obscure staff officer of the President who was so splendidly provide for, and who still maintains his position in the Executive favor; and that LEET' charges have always been quite reasonable To be sure the report says that "witnesse were not wanting to testify to habitua and gress exactions on the part of LEET and STOCKING:" but it very summarily disposed of this charge by saying that 'some witnesses swore to that who should have known better.

Senator Buckingham of Connecticut the Chairman of this committee, and h name heads the whitewashing report He, therefore, is the man who is to be held primarily responsible for what it contains Senator BUCKINGHAM is a distinguished member of the great American Missionary Board for converting the heathen, and from his public professions the people have a right to expect from him at least an adherence to the conventionalities of morals. And yet in this report we find and mislead the public as to the actua condition of affairs in an important de partment of the public service, but actual ly defending bribery without pretence of concealment. Here are his very words:

"A good deal of testimony was submitted to the committee on the subject of bribes and presents to officer connected with the Customs. That testimony only made clear one fact, that there was no necessity no any apology for ever making them. The business the merchants with the Custom House can be at a times as well transacted without any such bribes presents. The testimony shows pretty clearly the the practice would not be condemned by good morals, it were not condemned by law."

What can any one make from this but : plain declaration that the Custom House officials do nothing wrong in taking bribes although they may technically violate the statutes on the subject?

There is another matter in regard to which Senator Buckingham has seen fit to put himself on record in a very singula manner-the levy of taxes on clerks an other subordinates in the Custem Hous for partisan purposes. This has become a abuse of great magnitude, and is not only unlawful but exceedingly demoralizing The clerk from whom the Executive extorts a portion of his salary would not b likely to think it a great sin to reimburs himself from the Government funds if he has the opportunity. A Government which exacts money illegally from its servanthas no reason to expect honest service i return; and yet the plous Senator from Connecticut has the hardihood to defend the swindle, and to go to his church for ; simile to help him out in the task. Only

hear him on this subject: "The committee can entertain no doubt that experience of political parties, as in that of religious denom nations, money is sometimes needed. There can be no doubt that members of the party, as well as men bers of the church, are often asked to contribute such needs. They see no reason why those who dra salaries may not as properly be invited to contribute. these who do not. The committee has no serious apprhension that either the members of the Republica party or the members of any Christian church will ofte contribute beyond their ability, or beyond the requir

This is the sneaking way in which Sens tor BUCKINGHAM defends this depraying system of illegal exactions practised of the subordinates in Government service by their official superiors, when the Sena tor must know that every intelligent reader of his report also knows that what he likens to a contribution for religious purposes is nothing but a foreible exter tion from men whose families often are in great need of the money of which they are

thus deprived. If there was no other evidence of the demoralization produced under GRANT'S Administration than the presentation of such a report as that of Senator Buckingham's committee on the Custom House abuses that alone ought to be sufficient to condemu that Administration in the minds of all decent men. When political necessity ran so debauch the conscience of a man who has stood as high in public esteem as the Senator from Connecticut as to lead him to defend crimes and corruptions which have ever been held in detestation throughout the civilized world, it is evi- the Adirondack region, the Catskills, and a strip

public affairs has become an absolute necessity. We trust that Senator Bucking-HAM will yet see the day when he will feel heartily ashamed of his part in this futile and disgraceful attempt to hide and justify official corruption.

Our Later Franklin.

When DE GROOT'S and PLASSMANN'S bronze statue of Dr. Benjamin Franklin was erected at the lower end of Printing House square. THE SUN at once proposed that a statue of Dr. Horace Greeley should be procured and erected at the upper end of the same place. For this purpose we commenced a subscription, and a little more than half of the necessary money was soon pledged. As the list now stands the amount subscribed is about \$16,500, a portion of which has been paid into the hands of the treasurer. The sum necessary for the statue will be about \$30,000. This leaves \$13,500 still to be raised, and the question is, Shall it be made up, or shall the project fall through Nothing could be more appropriate than that a statue of Horace Greeker should be placed in this part of the city. Here he has toiled for more than thirty years, and here he has attained that great

nation and probable election as President We are well aware that there is a stereo yped objection to erecting a statue in honor of a living man. This objection however, seems to us not to possess any real force. If it is right to have the portrait of an eminent citizen in oil on can vass, it cannot be wrong to have one cast and carved in bronze.

listinction which is illustrated by his nom

Once more, then, we appeal to those who appreciate the character and public sers of Horace Greekey, and who would be willing to join in commemorating them in this manner. Shall the remainder of the money for a bronze statue of our Later FRANKLIN at the upper end of Printing House square be furnished or not?

This appeal is addressed to those only mong Dr. GREELEY's triends who do no to be appointed to office after he is

A Great Reform in the Eric Railway.

We learn that the new managers of the Erie Railway will at once proceed to change the gauge of the road. This they will do by laying down a third rail at a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches, eaving the broad gauge until the present rolling stock of the company is worn out But all new cars and locomotives that are procured will be of the narrow gauge.

Such a change as this will necessarily require a long period for its execution, and probably will be as much as five yearbefore the last rails of the broad gauge are taken up and the transformation of the oad is fully completed. Then the road will be able to do more than pay us expenses; now, if it pays them and keeps the line and rolling stock in decent repair, it ecomplishes all that can justly be exceted.

The reduction of the most important onnection of the Eric line-the Atlantic and Great Western-to the narrow gauge is already nearly accomplished.

Raising the Wind.

A correspondent in Tennessee sends us n escription of a new electioneering dodge employed by the party of Addition, Diviion, and Silence in that and other Southern States, which for novelty and ingenuity surpasses anything that the campaign has vet produced. It is a scheme not only to ecure votes for GRANT, but also to raise a neavy fund for electioneering or personal

Agents claiming to represent the South ern Ciaim Commissioners go from village to village and tax every poor Union man who imagines he has a claim against the vernment from five to fifteen dollar ider the pretence of taking deposition a his case, and then the victim is assured hat the subject of paying leyal citizens their just claims is one in which President FRANT takes a warm and special interest. The men having claims are told that all they will have to do is to prove their loyalty-a matter that is made very easy for them by the accommodating representatives of the Claims Commission-and ther they will certainly get paid all they ask, provided GRANT is reflected. The unsophisticated victim swallows the bait, pays is ten or fifteen dollars, and becomes an ardent supporter of the great Gift-Taker under the belief that his refflection will ensure the payment of a real or imaginry claim against the Government.

Our correspondent says this swindle is cractised extensively in Tennessee and several other Southern States. When the omposition of the GRANT National Executive Committee was announced, the public were led to look for many new and original entures in the way of electioneering, and hey are not likely to be disappointed. Whether this scheme originated in that ommittee we have no means of knowing here are men on it, though, whose geniu would be very likely to display itself in ust such a manner.

A Vulgar Fellow.

The common impression made upon the egal profession by Mr. TREMAIN'S perormance in the STOKES case seems to be that he is a declaimer and a vulgar fellow ather than a well-bred and accomplished awyer.

He has hardly helped his reputation by his expedition to New York. Even Mr McKros would have done fully as wei without him.

Dr. Morrill Wyman of Harvard Uni ersity has published a treatise on autumna atarrh, or hay fever, as it is often wrongly ermed. The hay fever is an English complaint and is like the June cold or rose cold. The rom the middle to the 20th of August, and asts till the end of September or till the first ost. Persons affected with this distressing isease are liable to annual attacks, which recut the same date, and cause great suffering an liscomfort. The disease is not only unpleasan out dangerous, as it often runs into chronirenchitis and undermines the health. It roxysms are influenced by various causes, a ust, heat, bright sunshine, fruits, and th ragrance of flowers. Its essential cause is still nknown. Although its effects may be palli ed by medicinal treatment, Dr. WYMAN be eves that the only real remedy for those sub et to its attacks is removal to a non-catarrha egion. Such regions are designated by the loctor in his treatise. In New England the aly places where the patient will be free from an attack, or after having been attacked will b ble to get entire relief, are a narrow mountain strip in northern Maine, running down from lanada, through Lake Memphremagog to St. Alban's and Mount Mansfield, and the northern portion of New Hampshire, including the White Mountains, but not coming below them. North Conway is without the limits of the safe region. Canada, East and West, is safe. In New York

dent that a change in the conduct of our of the southern tier of the State on the EricRailway are free from the disease. The Alleghanie and the Blue Ridge are safe, but all other parts o Pennsylvania and Virginia are, on the contrary quite the reverse. All the rest of the South is free up to the Ohio river, while the disease does not extend west of the Mississippi. It can also be escaped in the Lake Superior region and in upper Wisconsin and in Minnesota. It will b seen that sufferers wishing to obtain relief from the distressing malady by a change of place have a wide range of localities from which to

A good name for the office of Mayor of dection is that of Augustus Schell.

The Buffalo Courier says that the diversion of the carrying trade through Canada is de-creasing. This is contrary to the general belief. but the Courier, in support of its assertion, says that up to the 1st of July the total receipts of grain and flour at that port, flour being reduced to wheat, were 15,404,850 bushels, against 18,705, 730 bushels for the same period last year, show ing an apparent falling off of 3,300,871 bushels but that the West has not sent to market a nuch wheat this year as last by nearly 7,000,000 bushels, and of that which has been sent Buffalo has received a larger proportion than it did last year. A great deal of grain has been kept back by the disturbance produced in Western markets by speculators; but now that the vari ous corners have been broken up, the prospect is that the receipts for the summer months will be very much greater than usual.

The message of Mayor Hall shows that the debt of the city has been increased nearly \$17,500,000 within the last six months. Th the showing for Reform, and we trust the Com-mittee of Seventy are proud of it.

A Portland, Oregon, journal chronicles the arrival in that city of a famous character on his way to St. Louis, where he hoped to spend the remainder of his days. This person was "WRASLIN' JOE," who in his youth was a boatman on the Mississippi river, in vigorous manhood for many years a trapper in the wiids of Arkansas and southwestern Missouri, where he was known as a mighty hunter and a noted In-dian fighter, and in his old age a helpless beggar in the streets of cities that have grown up where more than half a century ago he shot deer and wrestled with his sturdy companions. After years of want and misery, he was recognized as the lawful heir of a magnificent estate gained and left by his wife and child, situated in the city of Portland. His claims to this property were contested, and many believed the old man o be an impostor. But after long and tedious legal proceedings "Whashin' Joe" gained hi it, and now, at the age of ninety-three years, finding himself in the possession of wealth, he starts upon a journey of three thousand miles. in order to close his strange and eventful life ong those who were his friends in the days

There is in Washington a great and wellfounded indignation at the effective support of BRANT'S robbers of the Territorial and Sandtone Ring by the New York Tribune, while that ournal pretends to be in favor of Horaci GREELEY for President.

When the Scotch ploughman was remonstrated with on his proposing to attend the scholastic disputations at Aberdeen College, inismuch as they were conducted in Latin, a lan guage of which he had never before heard, his reply was, "What the deil do I care what lingo hey talk, mon? Canna I ken wha gets mad first? n all contests the man who keeps cool, his antagonist loses his self-command, has a great advantage, and, supposing the parties pretty fairly matched, a good show to win. In the pending contest the GRANT men have already iost their temper. They are petulant, irascible, abusive, scurrilous. They direct their blows with violence, but without precision of aim, so that they are like blows with a flail in the handof an unskilled man. When the campaign is fairly opened we shall put these people upor the defensive. At present their frantic assaults upon our candidates and the great and growing party which is to carry them into office by an verwhelming majority are so preposterous that they render us effective service

We hear from Dublin that Mr. Justice KEOGH has been burned in effigy for certain violent and absurd statements made by him in a charge to a jury in his court. It is also understood that in consequence of the public contion of his acts Judge Krogh will at an est case of burning in effigy is that of Aaron A. SARGENT of California, ROBESON'S man. The ablic indignation on the Pacific coast at SAR GENT's behavior is quite as great and more jus han that of the men of Ireland against Kroon; but as yet no intimation has appeared that SAR-GENT will retire from office before the people's

In California marriages that are solmnized without a license having been procured e valid, but any clergyman or other official who performs the ceremony is liable to a fine if the parties have failed to comply with the preiminaries required by the law. It naturally follows that clergymen and others who are authored to unite people in wedlock are shy about fliciating in cases where, owing to the opposi tion of parents or other causes, it is found necessary to dispense with the formality of taking out a license. Under these circumstances it has ome somewhat customary for runaway cou ples to take a boat and proceed three miles from the shore, where the jurisdiction of the State does not extend, and there have the cere nony performed. By this means the person performing the ceremony escapes the penalty e would incur on shore, but unfortunately i s been determined that marriages celebrated in this manner have no validity, and this is un leasant for a good many families in California.

We fear that the Rev. Thomas Vickers of Cincinnati is spreading his labors over far to nuch ground in endeavoring to convert ROMEO REED. He reproves that obstinate reprobate of nearly all the sins in the catalogue, and appeals to im to abandon them by wholesale. The morare way for Mr. Vickers would be to confine hi efforts to curing Reed of lying alone. That is ROMEO REED'S great wickedness; and if he can converted from that there will be some hope

The work of procuring spenges, as purued at Tunis, requires great skill on the part of the sponge fishers, who are principally Greeks Sicilians, and Arabs. Of these the Greeks are the most expert in their vocation. The sponge fishery is most actively carried on during the months of December, January, and February, a other seasons the places where the sponge exist are overgrown with sea weeds. The storm during November and December destroy and sweep away the thick marine vegetation and cave the sponges exposed to view. They are the assistance of an apparatus, and by dredging with a machine similar to an oyster dredge. It is in spearing the sponges that the greatest dex-terity is shown. The spears used by the Greeks re shorter than those employed by the natives out they manage them with such adroitness as emetimes to reach sponges covered by sixty eet of water. The British Vice-Consul at Tunis eports that these Greeks hold in their hands hree or four spears, and dart them with such precision, one after the other, that before the first has time to disappear under the surface the econd strikes its upper extremity, and thus gives it additional impetus to reach the sponge imed at. Wherever a sponge is removed a nev one is produced within a year to take its place ranean, the chief market being Smyrna. Coarse sponges are procured in great numbers in the waters of the Bahamas, and form an important article of export from those islands. A very good article of sponge is found on the coast of Florida, where the supply is so great that, if the isheries were actively prosecuted, it would suffice for the consumption of the United States. | ownership was at the time of its paymen pend-

CASH FOR CASEY THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING A PRES-

IDENTIAL BROTHER-IN-LAW. Grab of \$39,000 in Gold-A Claim Paid that is Still Pending in Court-Secretary Boutwell Sending the Public Facts to Grant's Relations.

Washington, July 15 .- A few days before it was announced that the President had requested the resignation of Brother-in-law Casey as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, a brief paragraph appeared in the Administra tion organ here to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to pay over to Col-lector Casey and other customs officers of New Orleans the sum of \$39,000, being the informers' share of the proceeds of the sale of certain sugars which had been seized and forfeited to the Government on account of frauds committed by the importer. It was also stated that there were three other claimants, but that the Secretary had decided adversely to them, whereupon they had brought suit in the Court of Claims. The money was, however, paid to Casey and his party, their bonds having been taker guaranteeing the return of the same in the event of an adverse decision by the court.

This was all the information vouchsafed the public in regard to this transaction, which was not only an unusual one, but contrary to a longestablished rule of the department. If any other individual than the President's brother in-law had been concerned, the mere fact that there was a contest for the money would have been sufficient to delay the case interminably. while the commencement of a suit in the Court of Claims is, by a rule of the department, a bar to all further proceedings until a decision is rendered by the court. It is plain, therefore, that there was an unusual influence brought to bear on Secretary Boutwell in this case, and of course it must have come from the White House. The following is the history of this

ase:
In 1860 Robert L. Bradley, who had served in he Union army as a chaplain of volunteers, and lso on the Municipal Police force of New Oreans, became convinced that great frauds were ommitted by the importers of sugar, and he coordingly applied to Collector Casey for a westlion as Government detective. He was appointed June 1, 1869, and entered upon his duties dithout delay. He received instructions to keep close which upon all vessels arriving from fraud that he notified the storekeepers of his seizure of the sugars, and reported the same in writing to the Navai Officer. On the information thus received suit was brought against Couturle & Co., and, mainly upon the evidence of Bradley, the sugars were declared forfelted. The proceeds of this forfeiture, amounting to \$119,625,34 in coin, were paid into the United States Treasury, and the customs officers received their share—one-fourth of the whole amount. Poor Bradley, the Informer, it seems, died before he could recover his share, but at the time of the solzure and the suit he was recognized as the informer by the Custom House people. But no sooner was he under ground than Casey and Dillingham claimed his share, amounting to \$29,607.22. The heirs of Bradley contested the claim, and their legal representatives, after failing to get even a show of Justice in the department, brought suit before the Court of Claims. They submitted to the Secretary the testimony taken in the suit against Messrs. Couturle & Co., which was itself conclusive; but they did not rely wholly upon this, and produced the depositions of worthy and uninterested witnesses, clearly establishing the fact that Bradley was the informer. Indeed, they supported their claim with an overwhelming array of proofs, while Casey and Dillingham adduced no proof other than their own addavirs, either in support of their claim or to controvert that of their opponents. ents. Casey and Dillingham claimed first, not that tradicy was not the informer, but that as he had

alicy was not the informer, but that as he had en testimony in the case against Couturie a , the act of 1700 cut him out of any share e act reads. "That if any officer or other per centited to a part or share of any of the es, penalties, or forfeitures incurred in virtue this act, shall be necessary as a witness on the d for such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, such offi or other necessary may be a witness upon the

quent enactments. Moreover, the act of March 2, 1807, expressly provides that the informer shall receive one-fourth of the proceeds of the forfeiture, and omits to say that by testifying he disqualifies himself.

Finding that this would not hold water, Casey claimed that he was himself the discoverer of the sugar frauds and denied that Bradley furnished the first information. But he did not think of this until a suspiciously late date. The first time he ever referred to this was in the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mark the date:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS. }

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nev. 22, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement for the information of the department relative to the Countrie sugar cases, now pending before the department for idecision in the matter of the proceeds of said sugars.

Previous to assuming the duties of Collector of this port it was currently reported that there had been frauds perpetrated on the revenue, and when I took charge of this office, April 12, 1889, at the suggestion of my Special Deputy Collector, P. F. Herwig, I immediately entsed an abstract to be made out of sugars in bonded warehouses, with dates of importation, by whom shipped, and to whom consigned, name of vessel, invoice weights, weights as returned United States weighter, rates of duty and classifications.

I alseovered that the sugars consigned to August Coutrie & Co. were appraised at the lowest grade, and that the average weights were far less than the ordinary weights of sngart imported by other merchants, which confirmed my suspicion, and, believing that the first day 1 took charge of this office appril 2, 1989, and that, in ten days from that date I was fully satisfied of the exchange of the solution of the relation of the relative to excite suspicion. When other lots of sugars came, and believing that the firm of the first day 1 took charge of this office april 12, 1989, and that, in ten days from that date I was thill satisfied of the excitence of the Coutrie fra

the enclosed letter of Mr. Gormly relative to the maters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, To the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

According to his own statement he claims that this "abstract" which he caused "to be made out, of sugars in bonded warehouses, with dates of importation, by whom shipped, and to whom consigned, "ac, was the first information he "got relative to these frauds except street rumor." He does not produce this abstract by Deputy Herwig or any proof of its existence, yet upon such insufficient evidence the Secretary of the Treasury proceeds to distribute the money to Casey, Dillingham, and Longstreet. But aside from the merits of the case the action of the Secretary in making this distribution calls for rebuke. For while the case was still pending before the Secretary, the representatives of Bradley filed a petition for the money in the Court of Claims. According to a long-established rule of the Treasury Department this was a bar to further proceedings until the matter should be decided by the Courts. But notwithstanding all this, the Secretary in this instance proceeded to make distribution of the money!

Furthermore, while the case was pending and undetermined in court, the Secretary actually proceeded to pay over the money to Casey and others on their giving bonds to indemnify the Government against loss. It is not supposed that this action of the Secretary can prejudice the informer, whoever he may be, for the law declares that he shall be paid, and the Government is exposed to the liability to pay the money twice, for it may happen at the end of three years, the usual lime required to carry a case through the Supreme Court of the United States, that Casey & Co., as well as their bondsmen, may have become bankrupt. It is a well-known fact that the Government is exposed to the liability to pay the money twice, for it may happen at the end of three years, the usual lime required to carry a case through the Supreme Court of the United States, that Casey & Co.,

ing in a high judicial tribunal. Until it was clearly established who the rightful claimant really was, until the matter had been adjudicated and settled beyond all controversy, the money by a rule of the department could not be paid. This the Secretary admitted by at first refusing to pay over the money to Casey et al. But when it became apparent that the case could not be decided by the Court of Claims during the last term, then sufficient influence was brought to bear on the Secretary, and the Custom House party got the money.

On this point I have the authority of Mr. Lyman Ellmore, an attorney at law in this city, who was concerned for a party named Jones—who was mixed up in the case—for saying:

I. That when Casey came to this city in April he proposed to divide if he was allowed to draw the money, alleging that he could "fix" in the Treasury Department so there would be no trouble.

II. That Casey, when informed that a Mr.

no trouble.

II. That Casey, when informed that a Mr Robbins, who briefs the cases in the Moiety Bu reau of the Treasury Department, was going to report against him, he flew into a rage and swore if he did he would be a head shorter it.

swore if he did he would be a head shorter in less than twenty-four hours; that Casey delared he would immediately go to the White House and find out what Robbins proposed to do; that he had a friend in the Treasury Department who would fix "Robbins's flint."

HI. That Casey afterward stated that this friend was Solicitor Banfield!

IV. That after proceedings were commenced in the Court of Claims, which was prior to the decision of the Secretary, Casey applied at the Treasury Department for a decision in his favor, when Assistant Secretary Richardson told him that no decision would be made by the Secretary until the matter was decided by the Court of Claims.

ry until the matter was decided by the Court of Claims.

V. That notwithstanding this, the Secretary did make a decision in favor of Casey, when it became certain that the decision would not be made at this term of the Court.

VI. That Senator Carpenter, who was acting as the counsel of Dillingham, insisted in the Secretary's office that the Secretary ought to distribute this money to the Custom House officers, even if the Court of Chims should assume jurisdiction, as there would be no personal responsibility on the part of the Secretary if the Government did have to pay it twice?

VII. That Casey openly declared: "I've got to spend a good deal of money to help elect Grant next fall in Louisiana. The Warmoth pariy are going to spend freely, and we can only beat them with money, and I want this money to spend in that canvass, and I'm going to have it!" There is one paragraph in Casey's letter given above, to which I wish to call particular attention, in connection with the following passage from Grant's last annual message, in which he calls the attention of Congress to a certain evil. The President says:

The President says:

President says;
present laws for collecting the revenue pay
a present laws a present laws a present laws.

Now read the following from Casey's letter: tations, I delayed further investigation, whenever way, in order not to excete suspicion. Whenever lots of sugar came, and believing that no nore util arrive, I caused all the sugars belonging to said to be reweighed and reclassified, and then ordered d sugars to be seized.

"ut the two together, and does not Brother-with

law Casey appear a "dishonest man," who ving possession of the office, was lax in the crutiny of goods to enable him finally to make

AMUSEMENTS.

The Man who Eats Fire and Swallows Swords

The Divinity who Jamps a Rod. The bill offered at the Olympic Theatre n Monday evening was of such a varied character that an audience must have been utterly unreasonable, not to have been pleased. First, there was the roaring farce of "One Thousand Milliners," in which poor old Burton used to convulse everybody as the ad interim Madame Vanderpants, and, in which, on Monday evening Mr. C. B. Bishop gave a most amusing representation of the character. Then Ling-Look, Sword-Swallower-in-Chief and Live-Coal-Digester-Extraordinary to Ofian-Aghan, or some other Eastern potentate, treated the company to a most edifying series of exercises. He ate flaming coals out of a crucible, with a ladle; swal-lowed them-drank a glass of claret, and then blew clouds upon clouds of smoke and streams of sparks out of his mouth, as if it were the crater to some abdominal or thoracic volcano he ate a bunch of cotton wool, and straightway pulled out of his mouth at least fifty yards of paper ribbon; out of which, when held in a bunch in his hand, he presently pulled scores of flowers and a lighted andle a yard long; he swallowed eggwhole and reproduced them, proving their momentary disappearance down his gullet by generously holding the flame of a lighted candle n his mouth to show the emptiness of that capacious cavity. But these intellectual joys pale before the grand final feat of thrusting the steel blade of a sword at least two feet down his throat, and the balancing a twelve-pound cannon ball on the pivot of its shank, which caused the blade to descend even further toward the pelvis, which he did with a calm consciousness of superfority that lent great dignity to his appearance. Mr. Look claims to be an Egyptian, but is suspiciously like a Hebrew in mafti. Then after him came skating by the Moes, and an Irish scene called "Barney's Courtship." the whole concluding with the act that a female gymnast named Luiu has made famous in London and elsewhere abroad. As repeated at the Olympic by Mile. Geraldine, it consists in the lady's standing on spring platform directly under a trapeze, from which a male athlete hangs by the legs. At a signal the trap springs, the lady is shot straight upward some twelve or fifteen feet, and her hands being caught by the watchful "man on the flying trapeze," they straightway go through the usual blood-curding feats in mid-air.

With such a bill as this Mr. Samuel Colville, the present manager of the Olympic, ought to be able to crowd his house despite the most sweltering state of the atmosphere. on ball on the pivot of its shank, which caused

A small audience witnessed the reprouction of Boucicault's favorite play of "The ing Strike" on Monday evening, but its appreciation of the effective points in the representa-tion was manifested in a very demonstrative manner. The play will keep the boards this week, and on Monday next give place to Miss Lydia Thompson and her reorganized troupe of British burlesquers.

The Vokes Family at the Union Square Theatre.

Decidedly the largest audience of the evening welcomed the reappearance of the Vokes family on Monday at the Union Square Theatre. The receipts of the evening were not far from three-fourths as much as can be counted upon in the height of the winter season, and the applause was constant and loud.

Madame Lentner at the Academy.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner's first concert of he course of three to be given this week at the Academy of Music, under Mr. Rullman's management, occurred on Monday evening. The audience, owing to the inclement weather, was not as large as expected, but seemed to enjoy with heartiness the superb voice and perfect method of the prima donna. It is seldom that a woman is endowed by nature with so excellent an organ as this of Mme. Leutner, or that it is so theroughly trained and artistically handled. As the lady sails for Europe on Saturday next, there remain but two opportunities to hear her.

The National Guard Rifle Range. The contract for the purchase of a rifle range at Creed's Farm, Long Island, by the National Ride Association, has been formally approved by Adjutant-General Townsend, and has been filed by him with the

State Comptroller, as required by the act-of-the Legis-lature passed last year. Gen. Townsend has also noti-ted Capt. Wingate, the Secretary of the Rifle Associaon, that he has conferred with the State Comptroll

sture will be paid over as soon as the title is produced orrect.

The range in question consists of a beautiful plateau ontaining seventy-five acres, sinuated on Sewart's ew railroad, and about twelve miles from inners. Point, and is pronounced to be admirably lited for the purpose for which it is designed. The kide Association have received proposals from various parties for the crection of the necessary butts, targets, and manufacts, and will at once proceed to lay out, the grounds in the most approved manner, so as to have them ready for practice before their annual meeting in September next. It is probable that a committee will proceed to Causada shortly to inspect the ranges in use there.

Valmaseda Embarks for Spain.

HAVANA, July 14.-Count Valmaseda embarked for Spain to-day. An immense concourse of people assembled at the Captain-General's palace and upon the quays to bid him farewell. He is accompanied by Col. Ortiz and his personal staff.

Mr. Theodore Tilton has published an elegant thographic likeness of Dr. Horace Greeley, from a crayon by Pearsall of Brooklyn, which excels the usual coarse campaign productions, many of which are the nerest burlesques of their subject.

This week's Fifth Avenue Journal has a caroon of Brick Pomeroy reasting Grant over the ares of

GRANT'S REIGN OF TERROR.

THE OLD BORDER RUFFIAN ATRO-

CITIES OUTDONE. Murder and Pillage in South Carolina in the Name of the U.S. Government-Filling the Jails with Men who Dare Oppose the Washington Despotism.

ondence of The Sun

dunderers are beginning to feel that Federal atronage and Federal soldiery will not much longer be available to maintain in power their South Carolina Tammany Ring. The name of Horace Greeley is already heard in every part of our devastated Commonwealth, and his nomina tion at Baltimore will be halled with delight by every honest man in the State. Many of the colored men, disgusted at the wholesale arrests and destruction of property, owing to which they have been deprived of employment, are talking up Honest Horace, who is destined, they believe, to bring peace and plenty to both whites and blacks. But few of the negroes now take any interest in the night-riding expeditions of the Federal marshals. So many persons have been arrested that farm work is at a stand still, and the industrious colored man will look in vain this year for his share of the crop, or his two or three hundred dollars in greenbacks. Much as the whites have suffered, the poor, starving negroes have suffered more. Those who were momentarily exultant at the dragging down of the wealthy and well-to-do are repenting with loop-holed nakedness and hungry stomachs Consequently, the colored men are turning with longing eves toward the civilian Farmer of Chappaqua, and I would not be surprised if Greeley were to poll two-thirds of the colored vote of the State.

THE GRANT FAMILY ALARMED THE GRANT FAMILY ALARMED.

The Grant-Scott Ring, as I said before, is becoming alarmed. On the 4th inst., I am informed, a despatch was received by our carpetbag Governor from Washington asking him what the political prospects are in this State. What answer was returned I have not learned. I do know, however, that if Scott has sent a truthful reply to that despatch, that reply cannot be satisfactory to Grant. Communications are continually passing between the Ring here

DEPOPULATING THE STATE. DEPOPULATING THE STATE.

Whichever way the colored vote may go, Grant's night riders seem determined to keep all the white men from voting who can be forced from the State or crammed inside the over-crowded jails. Thousands have left their homes and sought refuge in Georgia and Florida. Every day we hear of some new outrage. To be rich is a crime, and to go to jail or pay Grant's marshals a heavy blackmail the penalty. Dr. William Anderson, a poor but respectable physician is a crime, and to go to jail or pay Grant's marshals a heavy blackmail the penalty. Dr. William Anderson, a poor but respectable physician from Georgia, who was living in Laurens at the time of the last raid, and occupying the splendid house of the late John D. Williams, was mistaken for a rich man. Old and infirm as he is, he was drazged off with the rest, and subjected to the vicest kind of treatment. A woman in Columbia, who stands high with the radical secoundrels, told them of the Doctor's real financial position, and he was released.

Another citizen of Laurens, who had been marked for proscription, had died long before the alleged offence for which he was to have been arrested was committed. His name (John Kyle) had been found on the tax returns, and the hungry thieves wanted to squeeze a few thousands out of him.

The marshals and their minions do not hesitate to break into a lady's chamber at hight, under pretence of searching for fugitives.

Attacking defenceless women.

After midnight on the 16th of June, the wife of Dr. Edward T. Avery was aroused from her sleep by a great barking of dogs in her yard and the tramp of horses' feet. Springing from her bed and rushing to the window, she saw the yard full of soldiers, who had dismounted and were rapidly deploying on all sides of the house. Some of the most active of these valiant men were leaping the fences and forming in battle array around the kitchen and the ash-hopper. The kitchen door hastily opened, and the old cook made her appearance, and stepping out, found

Soldiers to right of her. ATTACKING DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

Soldiers to right of her. Soldiers to left of her, Soldiers in front of her.

No wonder the old woman, who had none of the bravery of the "Noble Six Hundred," was well-nigh frightened out of her wits. Mrs. Avery called to her to know what was the meaning of all this warlike demonstration. The old wo-

called to her to know what was the meaning of all this warlike demonstration. The old woman's tongue was paralyzed by excessive fright, and she was unable to reply.

All things being in readiness for the grand assault, Mrs. Avery was summoned to the front door by a loud and continuous rapping. Sie demanded what they wanted, and they replied that they wished to be admitted into the house. Mrs. Avery then requested the favor of first being allowed to dress, as she was in her night at-

The brutal minions of Grant refused the reest. Throwing a shawl around her, she ened the door, being accompanied by her le son Edward. At the door stood several Have you orders to do this thing?" demanded

"Yes," was the prompt reply of a sergeant, who stepped forward.

Just at that moment a voice called out from the road, thirty or forty steps off, "Sergeant, do your duty!"

your duty!"

Mrs. Avery proceeded with her questioning.
"Who have you orders from?"
"From the Deputy County Marshal," replied
the sergeant. As he said this he drew a pistol.
Mrs. Avery said, pointing to the weapon,
"That is the authority you generally act under.
I'm a defenceless woman; you can come in." INVADING A WOMAN'S BEDCHAMBER.

Preceded by little Edward, who carried the lamp, these midnight intruders marched up stairs, and searched the garret, then every other room and every closet, nook, and corner in the dwelling underwent their scrutiny. When they reached Mrs. Avery's bedchamber she said to

reached Mrs. Avery's bedchamber she said to them:

"My little children are all asleep. Please do not wake them! They will be frightened half to death if they see you?

The search of this private chamber, which in all other States is held sacred, and which the law guards fealously from all intrusion, was thoroughly searched by these United States soldiers, whose checks reddened with shame as they stooped to look under the beds, or peep into closets and behind bureaus and clothes presses. Oh! that the old Farmer of Chappaqua could have been present! With what towering indignation he would have whacked these boys in blue with his umbrella as they bent down to neep under the bed!

Not finding the object of their search, the soldiers made for the outhouses. The kitchen, the meat houses, the store room, the servants rooms, the barn, the stables, the shuck pens, pig styes, and every other place they could stick their noses into, successively fell under their lynx-eyed scrutiny.

A MASTERLY RETREAT. A MASTERLY RETREAT.

After the search the squad remained in the yard, with well-established sentry lines, and ready to fall into order of battle at a moment's notice, until an hour or more after sunrise, when the captain rejoined the command, and they effected a masterly retreat from the blood-less field, taking up the line of march for York ville, to report to the Deputy County Marshal, by whose orders they had made the raid. WHO MAKES THE TROUBLE.

WHO MAKES THE TROUBLE.

For two years previous to the late disgraceful raid, there had been no disturbance whatever in Laurens county. The people were peaceful and prospering. Whites and blacks lived in narmony, and all signs of the desolation of civil strife were disappearing. Early on Easter Sunday the inhabitants of Laurens found their town environed by solders, every avenue guarded, and a company of cavairy dashing about the streets, pouneing upon the citizens they met and hurrying them to jail.

I lysses Grant, President of the "greatest and best government on earth," through his myrmydons, chose the anniversary of that sacred day to invade a peaceful town, in time of profound peace, and by their acts of outrage and high-handed tyranny filled the hearts of men with rage, women with anguish, and children with rage, women with anguish, and children with rage, women with anguish, and children with reror. Could Caligula do any worse in time of peace?

Rome cut off the heads of the leaders of a rebellion, and restored the rest to the rights of citizens. Our Clear, with a refinement of cruelty, spares the lives of all, in order to degrade and insult them.

OUTRAGING A FEMALE SEMINARY.

Among the victims was Mr. J. A. Leland, who since manhood, has been engaged in teaching. He has been professor in several colleges, and since the war has occupied the responsible position of President of the Laurens Female College. An elder in the Presbyterian Church, he is looked up to by all who know him as a five, active Christian. As he never goes to circuses, he has never even seen a Ku-klux. On Easter Sunday, just as the young ladies of the college had come down to morning prayers, a squad of cavalry dashed into the campus, surrounded the college buildings, and several, armed with revolvers, rushed into the house and arrested him. He wanted to know upon what charge. The young ladies were terror stricken; the wife pleaded in vain; a daughter, who had long been in delicate health, and as dear to him as his heart's blood, yielded to the excitement and had a hemorrhage from her lungs.

As he was drazged forth by the brutes, his last glance rested upon his despairing family, surrounding the prostrate form of his idoized daughter, the life blood welling from her lips. He was thrust into the lower rooms of the jail, where he found scores of others, equally innocent and outraged as he was.

IN A COLUMBIA DUNGEON. OUTRAGING A FEMALE SEMINARY

IN A COLUMBIA DUNGEON. He was not allowed to return, even under guard, to his family, but forced to go to Union, a distance of thirty miles. A jail received him

there. Thence he was carried to Columbia. This city was the home of the family. In it his father had preached the gospel for nearly forty years. A jail received him here.

The company of way-worn, wet, and hungry prisoners had often been to Columbia before. Their industry had helped to build up the city. Now they were treated to the hospitalities of a dungeon, amid the jeers and insuits of a crowd of idlers, who are eating up the land like the locusts of Expyt.

Some kind-nearted women gave food and drink to the prisoners through the bars of the jail. For weeks these citizens, beyond the aid of habers corpus, without a hearing, and without trial, were kept in prison. They were occasionally taken out, and marched through the streets to furnish amusement for the nearoes. But finally even the little negroes wearied of the spectacle, and when the show ceased to draw, the Court of Inquiry determined to send the prisoners to Charleston.

These heipless men were handcuffed in pairs, taken down to the depot, locked up in a box car like cattle, but unlike cattle they did not have free use of their limbs. COLUMBIA, July 8 .- The Grant-Scott

A PERJURED JURY.

A PERJURED JURY.

The United States Grand Jury met, and soon returned a verdict of murder. Of course not one of the jury had the remotest idea that any of the prisoners had ever even thought of murdering anyhody, yet, as it was a part of the programme, they had it to do.

And now the strangest thing occurs that has ever been heard of, either in civil or military law. After all this display of force, the refusal of ball, the free use of bars, bolts, and manacles to be the tree of the prevent the escape of prisoners decemed so terrible, and after the Grand Jury had rendered a verdict of guilty of murder, these outraged American citizens were discharged from [mil, upon their own recognizance, and allowed to go home.

home.

Cincinnati had spoken, and Grant did not appear in the eyes of the motley crew so great as a few weeks ago.

But the outrages are not ended, though Cincinnati has seared the plunderers, and Baltimore will add to their terror. Grant's marshals know that they are doomed to return to seek an honest mode of livelihood when Horace Greeley takes possession of the White House, and they are full of desperation. Citizens are shot down with impunity by the secondrels.

EXECUTING GRANT'S WARRANTS. EXECUTING GRANT'S WARRANTS.

with impunity by the scoundrels.

EXECUTING GRANT'S WARRANTS.

One of the most glaring outrages committed by them was on the 23d of June last. James Maloney, an Assitant United States Marshal, accompanied by Oscar Cannon, a colored penitentiary convict, Willis Johnson and Peter Simmons, colored men, went to the store of Thomas W. Blease, at the cross roads near this place, and two of the Grant ruffans seized Blease's son, while Maloney stood in front of him with a pistol, swearing that he intended to shoot him. After the boy had been held in this position several minutes he was released. Maloney and the negroes then went to Blease's house. Mr. Blease, John J. Barre, D. M. Ward, and T. T. Perry were sitting on the plazza, and Maloney and his companions fired on them without any warning. Barre received a severe wound, and several attempts were made to shoot Ward. Mrs. Blease was lying dangerously ill in the house, and was so much affected by the shooting that her condition became hopeless. Having emptled their pistols, Maloney explained to the unresisting and unarmed men who were still on the plazza that he had warrants for Ward and Barre. He permitted Barre to remain at the house, as the man was bleeding to death. As Maloney was leaving, Blease told his son to go for a physician, at which one of the Grant gang turned and said, "If you leave the house I will shoot you," Blease has never taken any part in politics, having all his life pursued the peaceful vocations of farmer, artisan, and merchant. He is now, however, a Greeley man.

Having tasted of Grant's "peace," our people are willing and anxious to try that of the Chappaqua Farmer. They pay little heed to what Greeley may have said in years gone by, for they feel very severely what Grant is doing in the present. None are more anxious for a perfect union than the oppressed and outraged people of South Carolina.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

"LET MAGGIE COME TO ME."

A Letter that Muy be Taken as a Model of Impudence—A Man Coolly Asking a Friend to Give him his Wife. From the Memphis Appeal, July 2.

The following letter was part of the testimony in the Dameron case, which was tried in our Criminal Court, and finished yesterday by the acquittal of Dr. Dameron on the charge of murder, in having shot B. Jones at the corner of Second and Monroe streets in the spring. It is the most consummate piece of cool impudence that was ever brought into a court of justice. Nothing can equal the coolness with which he (Jones) talks to Dameron about giving up his wife. At the same time if reveals glimpses of a state of society which is, to say the least, dangerous in the extreme. A disregard of the sanctity of the marriage tie may be considered the strongest proof of a decaying morality:

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a letter the other day, through maggie, finding fault with you for telling her things that Lyons and others had tond you about me. I now write to you for an entirely different purpose: and anything I may say in here that may grate against your feelings.

Maggie loves me. That you know; and instead of our separation conquering this passion, it only inflames it; and to-day we love each other more and more, and no matter what else may happen, it will never lessen, but continue growing in strength.

You know you are not happy—that it is a word not in your vocabulary—you have ever been jealous and distrustful, and must have known that Maggie did not love you; at least, if you could not see it others could, I wish to do no wrong. God knows I have land ruley orry; but you know yourself it was a love that neither of no wrong ded you in loving Maggie, then I am truly sorry; but you know yourself it was a love that neither of no your. Maggie knows I much better than you. All my we could control the mountain streams. I am guilty of to you. Maggie knows I much better than you. all my

should gain her? I will treat her as I would a sister until such time as the law will decide we are both free; and you know yourself that you will be happier without than with her. I will take good care of her; and will register a solemn oath before heaven the I will never desert her, no matter what the circumstances.

You known Maggie is wilful and headstrong aboet matters, and I certainly do not see what you can gain by rendering her miserable because you are unhappy. If will love her forever as I do now, and I will not be satisfied until that hove is consummated. But, on the other hand, if she does not wish this, as she has repeatedly tolding she does wishit, I will forever and forever release the claims of love and become a miserable wanderer, as I have been the better days of my life. Oh, sir, I pray you to agree to this. Ask Magrie if she does not wish it. It she does not, then! I am miserable maded. I am doing well, and will pay all debis that she may contract, and supply all her wants. She shall live away from me, so she is in the same town. Now, to any one who did not know the circumstances as you do know them, this will seem fooils; but you do know when, this will seem fooils; but you are fusal on your part to her, but it is no use to mention that. You know her as well as I do. Do not refuse me, I hink over it. Ask your heart if you would not be happier, and I will bless you forever.

Awaiting and hoping a favorable reply, and wishing you well, I am your erring friend. BENNETT JONES.

A correspondent of the World has lately paid a visit to Gen. Grant's Missouri farm, where he found out something about the pair of horses the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, gave to

given him.

"I know there are lots of stories about that," said the fathful superintendent," but I'll tell you honestly, gentlemen, there aint a critter of any sort on this farm that was given to fea. Grant except one old mare. She was one of a pair of carriage horses given to him by the Mestean Minister, Riomero. One of the pair dief, and the General continue to the role farm to be taken to the care of, so that's all there is bout Grant's stocking his farm with gifts. He has bought and paid for all he has got, and (another ely wink) he can pay for lots more if he wants cm."

A Solemn Warning.

It is said that the son of Daniel Drew rives the finest team at Long Branch. Ho ught to take warning from the fate of Helmold, who made himself a bankrupt by spending the money for fine teams which he should have received by advertising.

The Abduction of Dr. Bratton.

LONDON, Ont., July 16 .- The case of Dr. Rufus bratton, who was abducted from Canada on the 4th of une and taken to South Carolina, came up on a wrif remand to-day. Bratton arrived here on Saturday ast, but kept himself concealed until after the opening of the court, when he made his appearance, to the gressurprise of the defendants. His testimony shows the Cornwall, the prisoner, but wholent hands upon him is Waterloo street, handewifed him with the assistance of eab driver, and thrust him into the cars; that he presented to the last, and only yielded because he relied 6 British justice to sustain him in the end. The case further remanded.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16 .- A military comm s now sitting to inquire into the affair between Consulteneral George H. Butler and the Khedive's officers Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell testify

to circumstances which, in their judgment, clearly shot that the affray was premediated by Butler and he friends, and that their purpose was to take the life of Major Campbell. The latter is dangerously wounded Butler left Alexandria in the mail packet steamer the morning. morning.

Deposit your money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Sun building, opposite City Hall, Interest commences every mouth. Adv.